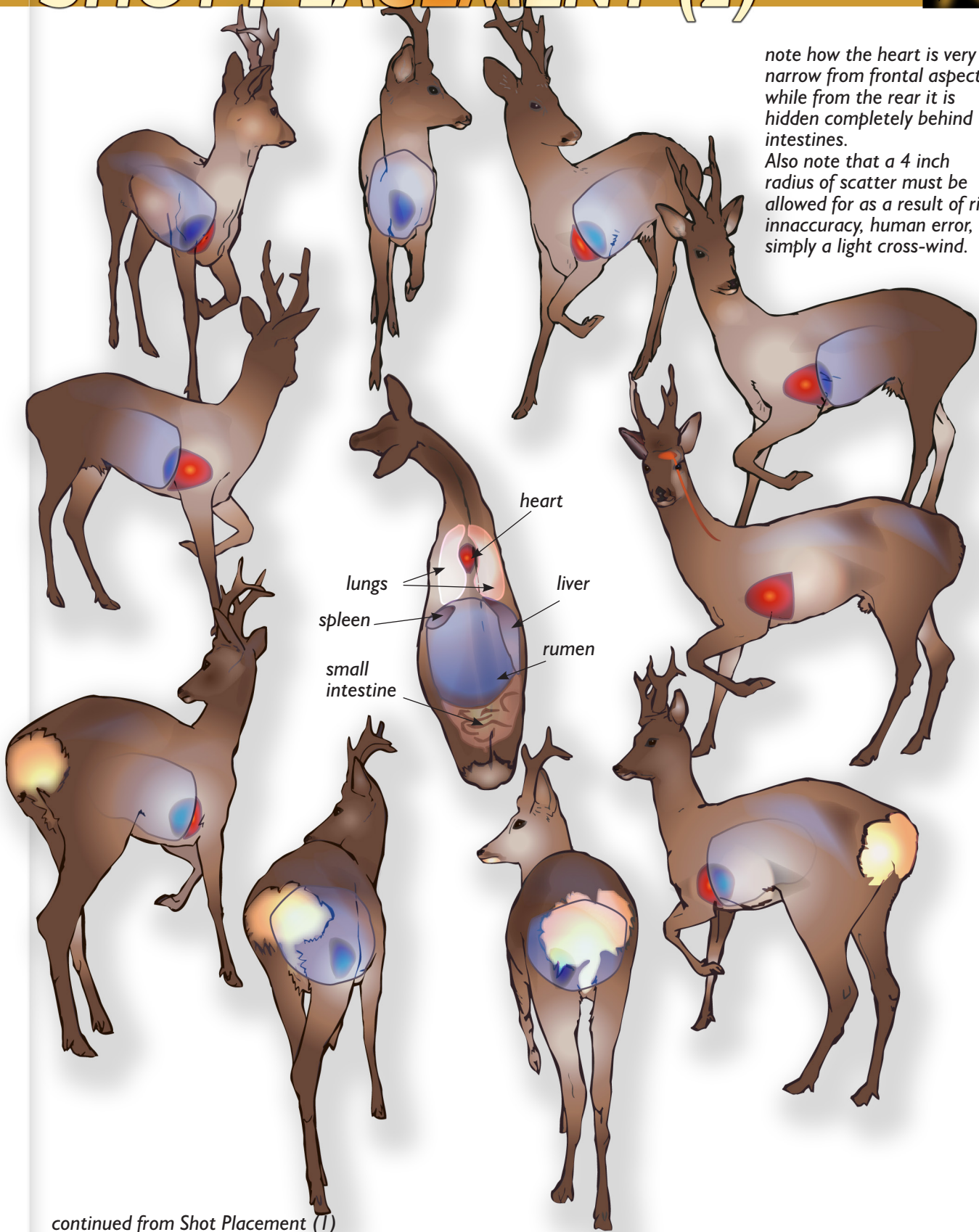




## SHOT PLACEMENT (2)



note how the heart is very narrow from frontal aspect, while from the rear it is hidden completely behind intestines.

Also note that a 4 inch radius of scatter must be allowed for as a result of rifle inaccuracy, human error, or simply a light cross-wind.

continued from Shot Placement (1)

### Bullet Path & Damage

The point at which the bullet enters the body and the subsequent path taken by the bullet through the body

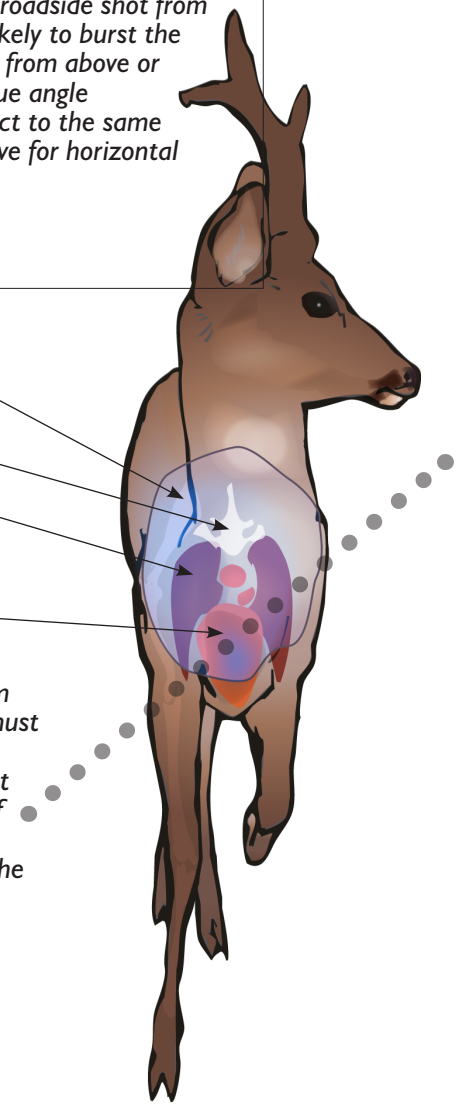
will affect the degree to which an animal suffers and the degree of carcass contamination caused by bullet damage.

Culling : Shot Placement (2)

Angles of Bullet Path	Minimising Suffering	Minimising Carcass Contamination
Broadside	The recommended shot as it presents the largest target area involving the heart and other vital structures in the chest.	The recommended shot as the bullet path through the body is unlikely burst the stomach.
Frontal and Frontal oblique	The diagrams in BPG Shot Placement(2) illustrate that the target area decreases as the deer moves away from the broadside position. In addition, practitioners should be aware that target size decreases with distance.	The diagrams show that as shots become more angled from the broadside position the possibility of the bullet bursting the stomach and causing contamination and/or damaging the haunches is significantly increased. There is no substantial difference in right or left frontal oblique shots.
Left / Right rear oblique shots	Left and right posterior oblique shots are not identical. Right rear oblique shots may pass through the liver before entering the chest. This causes substantial liver damage and extensive haemorrhage.	Left and right posterior oblique shots are not identical. The rumen occupies a large area on the left side of the abdomen and this influences the angle at which the target area in the chest can be approached. It is likely that the bullet will burst the stomach as shots become more angled from the rear, particularly with left rear oblique shots. In addition, the greater the angle of the shot, the greater the risk of bullet damage to the haunches.
Shots uphill or downhill	Shooting deer from above or below will have an effect on the direction of the bullet path through the body. Consideration must be given to the point of aim on the deer to ensure that the angled bullet path causes fatal damage to the main organs in the target area. (see illustration overleaf).	The bullet path of a broadside shot from above or below is unlikely to burst the stomach. Shots taken from above or below but at an oblique angle however, will be subject to the same considerations as above for horizontal oblique shots.

shoulder blade  
 spine  
 lungs  
 heart, (note it sits low in the body)

any line of shot taken away from 90° broadside must consider bullet point entry point and the angle of the path of the bullet through the body



\*Reaction & Follow Up